



A Splendid Group of Students

Frederick Bode, Graduate Program Director

When I assumed the duties of Graduate Director last year, I was fortunate on at least two counts: first, I inherited from Norman Ingram, the previous Director, and Darleen Robertson, the Graduate Assistant, a well-managed and effective program with few loose ends to attend to; second, it became my privilege to work with a diverse, interesting, and altogether splendid group of students.

We can presently count thirteen students in the Ph.D. program and thirty-four in the M.A. program. However, we are also graduating ten M.A.s this year (including Fall 2002), a record number. Having chaired most of the thesis defenses, I can attest that we can all be proud of their achievements and also of the hard work and diligence put into their supervision. We can also look forward to a new group of students in the fall who hail from across Canada and abroad and who represent that diversity of backgrounds and

ages that has always given our program its particular flavour.

There are some challenges ahead. While the History Department will be losing some of its most valued members to retirement, new hirings are also proceeding apace, and we can expect to offer new areas of research and a greater diversity of methodological approaches. Perhaps our biggest challenge is to continue to attract students of the highest calibre, and to do that we need to compete with other institutions that can offer greater opportunities for financial support. The Broh Fellowship is a beginning in that regard.

I know everyone will enjoy the other articles and features of the Newsletter which will provide further information and stories about our program and students. ■

Editor: Mary Vipond

Editorial Assistant:
Donna Whittaker

Congratulations to Broh Winners!

The History Department is pleased to announce the first winner of the Dagobert Broh Doctoral Entrance Fellowship and the second winner of the Broh Research Stipend. These awards were made possible by a bequest from Dr. Broh, who received a Ph.D. in History in 1996 at the age of ninety-one.

Lindsay Pattison is the winner of the Dagobert Broh Doctoral Entrance Fellowship in the amount of \$12,000 for one year. Lindsay received her B.A. in English and History from Wilfrid Laurier University and her M.A. in History from Laurentian University. Her M.A. thesis was entitled "Social Discourse and Social Planning: Youth, Sex and the Canadian Youth Commission in the 1940's." Lindsay plans to work on sexuality in post-war Canada under the supervision of Graham Carr.

Christian DesRoches is the second winner of the Dagobert Broh Research Stipend. Christian joined our Ph.D. program in 2000, having done his M.A. at Université Laval and his B.A. at the University of Ottawa. He is currently preparing his thesis on "United States Foreign Policy and Genocide in Burundi, 1972-74" under Frank Chalk's supervision, and will be using his \$3,000 stipend to visit archives in France and Belgium.

History Department
1455 deMaisonneuve W.
Montreal, QC H3G 1M8
Tel: 514-848-2435
Fax: 514-848-4538
E-mail:
history@alcor.concordia.ca
[http://artsandscience/
concordia.ca/history/](http://artsandscience/concordia.ca/history/)

A Bon Voyage

New Travel Stipend enables doctoral student to visit U.S. Archives

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Reine Perrault has enough difficulty paying the rent and stocking her pantry with groceries. The thought of spending money on travel is out of the question for the Concordia University student, who supplements her full-time studies with some part-time clerical work in a local law firm.

So when Perreault, a doctoral student in the Department of History, set out to conduct research for her dissertation detailing the U.S. attitude towards China during the early part of the 20th century, she faced the unenviable prospect of digging for information while confined to Montreal.

That changed last year when Perreault received the inaugural Dagobert Broh Research Stipend – an annual \$3,000 grant intended to help graduate students in History defray travel costs incurred during the course of conducting their research.

The stipend, along with an annual \$12,000 graduate fellowship that will be awarded for the first time this year, are the result of a bequest left to Concordia by Dagobert Broh, a History graduate who completed his doctoral degree seven years ago, at the age of 91. Broh passed away four years ago.

For Perreault, gaining access to original documents is crucial to completing her thesis, in which she intends to explore the American view of the Chinese between 1900 and 1925.

"In history, especially at the Ph.D. level, you need to work with the original documents that were

created at the time of the events that you are studying," says History Professor Frank Chalk, who serves as Perreault's dissertation supervisor. "They put the reader back in the position of the decision makers, so that you can better understand the mentality of the social and political actions of the time."

Perreault spent 11 weeks in the United States last summer, starting out at Yale University's Divinity College in New Haven, CT., which houses a large collection of diaries and correspondence written by U.S. missionaries. She divided the rest of her time between the ornate Library of Congress manuscript collection in Washington D.C. and the National Archives and Record Administration facility in suburban College Park, MD.

Even with the travel stipend, Perreault's trip was anything but luxurious; she traveled between cities by bus and spent two weeks living in a youth hostel, where she shared a bunk with a fellow budget traveller. Even photocopies, which cost 20 cents U.S., were made sparingly; instead, Perreault took copious notes of what she had read.

But don't expect to hear Perreault complaining. "I traveled the cheapest way possible," she says. "But I had a very good time. I loved every second of it." ■

WASHINGTON DECLASSIFIED

Reine Perreault, Ph.D. Candidate

"What's your topic and period?" "You're all set now Ma'am!" I would hear these expressions very often and with great pleasure during my Ph.D. dissertation research sojourn last summer in Washington, D.C. Yea, Alleluia! I was finally done with my comprehensive exams and thesis proposal presentation. I could finally dedicate myself solely to my investigative pursuit. I was eager to delve into the wealth of authentic data that awaited me at the Library of Congress and the National Archives at College Park, Maryland. Each morning, six days out of seven, would begin with a captivating adventure, a step back

into the diplomatic past of the United States. Upon entering the building of either site and after a brief check by security guards, armed with my I.D. card and photocopy card (US\$0.20 per copy), I would consult page after page of historic documents that revealed to me, piece by piece, the reasoning behind an era. *My period?* The Progressive Era (1900-1925). *My topic?* "American Perceptions of the Opium Reform in China". *My frustrations?* Father time, who stole the time, and an occasional touch of loneliness!

My journey to Washington commenced with a first night at the Youth Hostel located on 18th street in

Washington cont'd.

the animated Adams Morgan neighbourhood, an effervescent melting pot, with its numerous Ethiopian restaurants, vibrant cafés and jazz bars, all filled with a colourful crowd. I then spent the following two weeks at the India House, a hostel in Tacoma Park owned by an amiable British fellow, a beer always in hand. The interior was reminiscent of colonial England with its porcelain elephants, woven carpets and odours of incense. Finally, my last temporary residence was a small room in a boarding house near the Catholic University with its cathedral adorned with a blazing yellow and blue ceramic tiled dome. This was at Julietta's.

Julietta is a Philippine social worker; Lisa, a student from Canton whom I befriended, was also staying there.

With Washington's high cost of living, I had no choice but to reside in inexpensive and eclectic dwellings, but on the other hand these choices of fortune provided me with privileged moments. I spent several long, scorching summer nights walking and discovering Georgetown with Lisa and two of her companions, admiring the colossal mansions and embassies, browsing through the Second Story Bookstore near the Dupont Circle subway station or lounging in the cafés listening to smooth, wailing jazz. It was at the Second Story Bookstore that Don, a Washingtonian of several generations, and I would rummage through old editions and antique images. I've kept in touch with Don by e-mail, and he wrote me recently that he'd picked up a biography of Alice Roosevelt for \$2.00. Sunday was market day at Dupont Circle. Afghan carpets were laid out on the sidewalk; artisan soaps and a discreet layout of seasonal fruits were displayed in a colourful array for Sunday strollers to purchase. Everywhere the city was abounding with lovely flowering trees covered with bunches of pink blooms that Julietta identified as "Crape Myrtle."

The residents of Washington D.C. (Washingtonians call their capital city "D.C.") are very hospitable. They'd come meet you at the subway station to accompany you to their homes. They love to talk politics and....politics. Don did not appreciate Mr. Bush's discourse to the farmers of Minnesota and as a matter of fact Don

doesn't like Mr. Bush at all. However, he is fond of Mayor Williams, but finds unfortunate the petition forgeries scandal. As for Julietta, she is profoundly religious and introduced me to one of her friends, a Jesuit priest who contests the military intervention of his country in Iraq. A retired marine told me one day, "You think Americans were bad in Vietnam but what about *them*? Look at this here!" He shows me a series of documents on the atrocious fate of Americans held imprisoned in the Far East, slowly dying of beriberi. I also met Savannah, an Afro-American who owns a small farm in Virginia.

She lives with Wayne who invited me to a teachers' assistant study session at Howard University, an Afro-American university where I mingled with another facet of the American culture, remarkable for its engagement and militancy. Savannah is also the one who introduced me to the "Donkeys and Elephants Exhibition" (symbols of the Democratic and Republican parties) one summer morning. We were still perfect strangers then, chatting away while waiting on a street corner for the traffic light to change. An

historian, Tom, admitted that he came from a "Donkey" family traditional background. His father's admiration for Teddy Roosevelt was inspired by Teddy's progressive ideologies. Today, Teddy's Republican social and environmental agenda has almost been completely fulfilled by the Democrats – the "Donkeys." If I were an American, I think I might vote for the Donkeys *on special occasions*.

This wonderful journey was made possible thanks to a grant from the Dagobert Broh Research Stipend, through Concordia University's History Department. If you want to find out more about this grant, please contact the History Department. ■



Remembering Keith Lowther (1964-1997)

Donna Whittaker, Assistant to the Chair

Keith Lowther was many things: a student, an advisor, a teacher but most importantly, he was a friend.

Keith arrived at Concordia in September 1989 to begin work on his Ph.D, having already completed a B.A. at Trent University and an M.A. at the University of Calgary. His interest was in the history of Canada's North. His Master's thesis, entitled "An Exercise in Sovereignty: The Canadian Government and the Inuit Relocation of 1953," was considered a groundbreaking work and has been cited in numerous scholarly works.

Keith was a politically aware and active student. Carrying on from his involvement with the Graduate Student Council at the University of Calgary, he became a graduate student representative on the advisory search committee that recommended the current Rector, Dr. Lowy. He also served on the Canadian Council on Student Life, the Gay and Lesbian Task Force and the Committee to establish an AIDS course curriculum. Keith was also one of Concordia's first student advocates. For his achievements, he twice received the Concordia Student Life Award.

Nor did he neglect the History Department in his activism. He regularly served as a graduate student representative on various Department committees. Keith was a founding member and President of the Graduate History Student Association (GHSA) and worked hard to establish the annual History in the Making Conference, the first cross-university graduate history student conference in Montreal.

Through all of this, Keith still found time to do other things. When he first arrived at Concordia, he worked both as a teaching and research assistant. He served as principal research assistant and co-editor, with Prof. Rosemarie Schade, on the important work *Gender Balancing History: Towards an Inclusive Curriculum* (1993). He regularly taught the introductory Canadian history course for the Department during the summer sessions as well as teaching at various Montreal area CEGEPs. He also did some work

for the Department as an undergraduate student advisor. Yet, somehow, he was always available to pitch in when the Department was short-staffed and he could often be found manning the front desk in our office.

That's how I came to know Keith so well and to consider him a close friend. He had the ability to brighten up any room with his infectious sense of humour and his knowledge of old movie musicals and the works of Gilbert and Sullivan. We would often be found trying to outwit each other to see who could remember the most lyrics and scenes from the old movies. I always lost, but I sure had fun trying!

The real tragedy was that Keith's life was cut short by AIDS just as he was on his way to completing his Ph.D. Through his final illness he tried to keep working on it, feeling that this would be his legacy. It wasn't to be.

The GHSA picked up the torch when Keith could no longer carry it. Through a series of benefit concerts organized in large part by Edwin Brownell (M.A. 2000) and with the support of GHSA past presidents, Paul Braganza and Zal Karkaria, and Keith's family and friends, \$10,000 was raised in order to establish a graduate award in Keith's name. The **Keith Lowther Graduate**

Award will be given to the student who best personifies his combination of academic excellence and community involvement.

Keith would have been proud. ■



M.A. Theses and Original Essays

The following is a list of M.A. Theses (with abstracts) and Original Essays completed in the Department since Spring 2002, organized by area:

European M.A. Theses

Fishbane, Melanie J., *Spiritual Woman Warrior: The Construction of Joan of Arc in Contemporary Children's Literature*, Spring 2003. (Supervisor: Shannon McSheffrey)

Studying history helps to create and reinforce a collective historical consciousness within Western society. Certain historical figures become consistent characters in the creation of our understanding of our humanity, which is then reintegrated into the historical consciousness. Literature for children is one of the ways in which society reinforces important historical figures and western society's perceptions of our historical past. Non-fiction, historical fiction and biographical writing are the three genres writers of children's literature use to teach children history. Joan of Arc has been manipulated by historians, writers and artists to become whatever was necessary for the particular society to believe in at the time. The consistency of Joan of Arc in the historical consciousness and her popularity among writers for children is not a coincidence. The fact that her personality and physical image is intangible and, therefore, a mystery, makes it easy for writers to make Joan into the person that they wish her to be. Currently, in our historical consciousness, Joan symbolizes patriotism, medieval chivalry, pop feminism, spirituality and heroism. The popularity of Joan of Arc in contemporary children's literature is a result of and indeed part of the continual creation and re-interpretation of Western society's historical consciousness.

Jones, Denise, *Late Medieval English Noble Widows: The Will of Margaret, Lady Hungerford and Botreaux in Context*, Spring 2002. (Supervisor: Shannon McSheffrey)

In the last twenty years, much has been learned concerning the role of noble widows in the management of estates and property in late medieval England. This study draws on the growing literature in this field in order to analyze the will of Margaret, Lady Hungerford and Botreaux, in context. In 1476 Margaret Hungerford, as she was known, wrote her will and attached an appendix to it, which she referred to as a remembrance; a transcription from the original manuscripts of these documents, with modernized spelling and punctuation, are included in this study. The study begins with an examination of the secondary literature before delving into the analysis of Margaret Hungerford's will and remembrance. An emphasis is placed on the ability of widows to perform the administrative functions that their husbands were

expected to carry out. Some of the topics discussed are: the role of widows in the management of their husbands' estates, their administrative abilities, their ability to develop and maintain alliances, and their relationships with their husbands and heirs.

McCaughey, Dominique A., *Leone Modena's Life of Judah: a Textual and Contextual Inquiry into Early-Modern Identity*, Spring 2002. (Supervisor: Frederick Krantz)

This inquiry explores the juxtaposition of medieval rabbinic and Renaissance humanistic thought in the autobiography of Rabbi Leone Modena (1571-1648). The emphasis is placed on the role that context and text played in shaping Jewish identity and self-consciousness. Specific attention is given to the unique dynamics of Counter-Reformation Venice, as well as the post-Spanish expulsion rupture with Biblically-driven Jewish historiography. Finally a textual interpretation, resting on the recently published English-language translation of Modena's autobiography, the *Life of Judah*, is posited in light of this context.

Pope, Julia, *Abduction and Power in Late Medieval England: Petitions to the Court of the Chancery, 1389-1515*, Fall 2002. (Supervisor: Shannon McSheffrey)

This study examines fifty petitions sent to the Court of the Chancery between 1389 and 1515 that relate to abduction. Although abduction was a serious problem in late medieval England, there have been few previous studies of the subject, and none have made use of Chancery petitions. This source sheds light on the way victims of abduction, or more often their families, presented their cases to the court. Many victims were young women who had been placed in wardship, suggesting concerns over money and property, not primarily sexual violence, were paramount in such cases. Some of the other issues addressed include the point of view of the accused abductor, the problem of terminology, and the question of the victim's consent. The position that victims were viewed merely as male-owned property is criticized. The role of the family, and particularly mothers, in abduction cases is also examined. Finally, two cases in which the alleged abduction eventually resulted in the marriage of victim and abductor demonstrate that claims of abduction should not be taken at face value by historians. Rather, these petitions demonstrate the shifting claims of power exerted by various parties.

Sutherland, Ingeborg, *From Warlords to Kings: c.e. 1-752 In Search of Military and Political Legitimacy in Germanic Societies*, Spring 2002. (Supervisor: Franziska E. Shlosser)

This is an inquiry into the tools developed by the early Germanic aristocracy to solidify, extend and maintain their leadership roles and hence their right to rule. It applied to the individual warlord as leader of his band of followers as well as to the collectivity of warlords with a tribe who were represented in the institution of

M.A. Theses cont'd.

the council of leading men. During this time Germanic peoples were exposed to the cultural influences and political policies of the Roman Empire which greatly furthered the transformation of tribal patronage. Nevertheless, throughout the turmoil of migration and change, Germanic leadership held on to their native legitimacy originally endorsed and validated by an oath of allegiance on part of their followers. When some Germanic peoples settled on Roman soil individual leaders fought to maintain viable communities eventually transforming them into political entities. In doing so, they added to their Germanic right to rule imperial criteria of legitimization that was designed to enhance their status, acceptance, authority and power in the Romans' perception whom they eventually ruled as kings. This study follows Germanic aristocracy through the transformation of their societies and exposes the many means deployed to maintain themselves as leaders and hence uphold their legitimacy.

European M.A. Original Essays

Adeland, Ethan, *Rites Versus Rights: The Shift from Heraldic Funerals to Nocturnal Burials*, Spring 2003. (Supervisor: Robert Tittler)

Cartledge, Bruce, *Michael de Montaigne: A Voice of Tolerance Amidst France's Civil Wars of Religion*, Spring 2003. (Supervisor: Frederick Krantz)

Tring, Anthony, *Who Won the German War Guilt Debate? The Question of German Responsibility for the First World War, 1914-2002*, Spring 2002. (Supervisor Norman Ingram)

North American M.A. Theses

Bellezza, M. Antonietta, *Malcolm Ross: Anti-Semitism, Hate and Free Speech in Canada*, Spring 2002. (Supervisor: Stephen J. Scheinberg)

The thesis examines the affair surrounding the Moncton, New Brunswick schoolteacher and Holocaust denier, Malcolm Ross. After the Attorney General refused to charge Ross under Canada's anti-hate legislation, those who wanted action taken against Ross had to act creatively. First, the school board was left to handle the citizens' complaints. Its slow reaction and reluctance to reprimand a teacher for personal beliefs, led one parent to lodge a complaint against the school board with the New Brunswick Human Rights Commission. A Human Rights Tribunal then heard the case. A long legal battle ensued, which ultimately removed Ross from the classroom but maintained his right to continue publishing hate literature. The Supreme Court rulings in this case and

that of Alberta Holocaust denier, James Keegstra, demonstrate that the courts are unwilling to curtail the freedom of expression through criminal legislation. Therefore cases such as these are increasingly handled by Human Rights legislation. If this continues, Human Rights legislation will need to be expanded to address hate speech directly.

Black, Joel, *'Arrested For Selling Poetry!' or 'You Wouldn't Want Your Children Reading This': The Historical Significance of The "Howl" Obscenity Trial*, Spring 2003. (Supervisor: Graham Carr)

This study looks at the relationship between the obscenity trial over Allen Ginsberg's poem "Howl" and the conservative Cold War culture of the 1950s that it criticized. "Howl" emerged in a broader context of a cultural transition, involving music, film and literature. Moreover, the poem was tried and freed just months after the Supreme Court rewrote literary obscenity law and made "redeeming social importance" its primary test. Concerns about the deleterious effect of cultural items were manifest in the debates over juvenile delinquency. The media, who initially supported "Howl's" first amendment right to speech, was subsequently critical of the counter culture that the poem symbolized and engaged in an extra-judicial public censoring of that culture. Although censorship efforts failed to silence "Howl", the repressive cultural agenda of the domestic Cold War American media in the 1950s operated to powerful effect.

D'Amboise, Paul, *"Tinseltown as Teacher": A Case Study of Historical Feature Films as Interpretive Sources of History within an Educational Context*, Spring 2002. (Supervisor: Graham Carr)

There has been a burgeoning growth in the production and popularity of historical feature films, as well as in the academic literature devoted to the impact of such films, over the past decade. While a major concern of this literature has been the influence of feature films on historical perception and the need for visual literacy, the majority of the discussion has failed to offer concrete suggestions either for assessing the influence of such films or for developing visual literacy. This study, using a small-scale qualitative approach, examines the influence of historical feature films on their audiences' perception of history and offers a model for integrating feature films into the discipline of history. The specific audience examined in this study is a group of Grade Eleven students enrolled in a university level Advanced Placement European history class at St. George's High School – a private, English language, co-educational school in Montreal, Quebec. Some of the issues addressed in this thesis are: the suitability of film as an academic source of historical knowledge, the persuasiveness of filmed presentations of historical events, the need to develop visual literacy skills akin to those used for understanding traditional printed material, and practical approaches to teaching with feature films. The thesis

M.A. Theses cont'd.

concludes with sample units from a course designed to teach visual literacy skills within the framework of history and film.

Latour, Luis, *Constructing Tomorrow on the Kitchen Table: Cultural Imperatives in Computer Hobbyist Publications (1975-1980)*, Spring 2003. (Supervisor: Graham Carr)

The field of computing history is recent and still very much limited to establishing a chronology describing the development of computers. As such, many cultural and social dimensions relating to the development of computer technology have not yet been clearly analysed. One particular dimension that is poorly examined in the existing literature revolves around the shift from the 'facility' interpretation of the computer, which stemmed from the type of large-scale research undertaken by the American Department of Defence in the 1940's, to the microcomputer paradigm that emerged in the late 1970's. Between 1975 and 1977, groups of computer hobbyists throughout the United States constructed an alternate interpretation of the computer as a *personal* object for information processing and self-empowerment. This thesis explores this shift by examining several nation-wide computer hobbyist magazines that charted this change in popular imagery. A close analysis of *Byte*, *Creative Computing* and *Dr Dobbs Journal of tinyBASIC calisthenics and orthodontia (running light without overbyte)* also reveals a cultural worldview that was heavily influenced by Science Fiction. The promise of a future fully integrated with technology, which was a recurring theme in novels and the television series, *Star Trek*, very clearly motivated the computer hobbyists to pursue experiments with the construction of *homebrewed* computer systems. This thesis also challenges the popular image of the early computer 'nerd' as an awkward teenage 'geek' with too much time on his hands. Instead, the readership of *Byte* offers a different picture of the computer enthusiast as a white, middle-class male engineer in his mid-thirties with large amounts of disposable income. Finally, this thesis analyses the construction of a community of computer aficionados throughout the United States, particularly through the hobbyist's development of a prestige value-system attached to hardware and software projects.

Lerner, Eve, *Making and Breaking Bread in Jewish Montreal: 1920-1940*, Spring 2003. (Supervisor: Mary Vipond)

The Jewish bread trade of Montreal in the inter-war period provided a model of working class solidarity and an arena of social activism for immigrant Jews. This community held a shared notion of the responsibility of bakery owners to provide bread at a fair price and to recognize the role of the union in negotiating working conditions. Bakery workers on the other hand expected that members of the Jewish working class would eat bread with the union label only. Violation of this three-way pact could result in collective action,

such as the consumer strike of 1924. The union conducted its own strikes in the inter-war period that relied on the mobilization of the immigrant community and the invocation of the idea of working class solidarity. One such conflict generated the *35th Jubilee Journal of Montreal Bakers' local 115* (1938), a document which reveals a community in transition. Writing in both Yiddish and English in the *Journal*, community leaders stressed the old-country ethnic roots of the bakers' product as well as their unique work-sharing scheme as emblematic of the spirit of true solidarity. The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, with which local 115 was affiliated, allowed "ethnic" branches sufficient autonomy to develop their own traditions, and to use communal cohesion to bolster their own positions. The history of the Montreal Bakers' Union demonstrates how a specific milieu, the Montreal Jewish bread trade, was shaped by both the traditions of a North American labour institution and by internal community dynamics.

North American M.A. Original Essays

Lyons, Christopher M. *Battles on the Home Front: Montreal's Response to Federal Housing Initiatives, 1941-1947*, Fall 2002. (Supervisor: Walter van Nus)

O'Connor, Michael, *Shifting Illusions: Historical Portrayals of Aboriginal Peoples in English Canadian High School History Textbooks, 1970-2000*, Spring 2002. (Supervisors: Diana Pedersen and Mary Vipond)

Serveau, Jocelyne A.L., *Spin, Counter-Spin, Spin Control: Bush Administration Rhetoric and Journalistic Response in the War to Shape American Public Opinion Over Bosnia in 1992*, Fall 2002. (Supervisor: Frank Chalk)

Stenson, Bruno Paul, *(A) Man and his (Expanding) World: Jean Drapeau's Evolving Enthusiasm for Expo 67*, Spring 2003. (Supervisor: M. Graeme Decarie)

Non-Western Theses

Innes, Michael A., *Conflict Radio and Ethnic Warfare in Liberia: 1980-1997*, Spring 2003. (Supervisor: Frank Chalk)

This study provides an historical account of the development of radio broadcasting in Liberia between 1980 and 1997, focusing on two periods, the regime of Samuel K. Doe (1980-1989) and the ascension of Charles Taylor during the Liberian Civil War (1990-1997). The emphasis is on their differing approaches to the accumulation of broadcast resources and the extent to which they used them to incite extra-national groups to commit acts of violence against their ethnic opponents. Under Doe, foreign assistance funded a national network of radio stations that was

M.A. Theses cont'd.

instrumental in connecting hinterland populations to the capital, Monrovia. As such they were prized assets, but atrophied due to the ineptitude of the regime. During the civil war they became valuable property, and Taylor's radio propaganda campaign provided a second front against enemies both domestic and foreign. Using archival transcripts of major radio broadcasts, print news, and published memoirs of survivors of the latter period, I suggest that both leaders incited ethnic hatreds to varying degrees. I speculate that Doe's brand of incitement may have been an inadvertent side-effect of conflated national and ethnic politics. Taylor's propaganda, on the other hand, was much more explicit. The evidence clearly indicates that Taylor used a long-term campaign of media domination specifically to terrorize ethnic groups, elicit compliance from subject populations within territory under his control, program his forces to kill, discredit his enemies, and more generally to facilitate his personal pursuit of power.

Karkaria, Zal, *Failure Through Neglect: The Women's Policies of the Khmer Rouge*, Spring 2003.
(Supervisor: Frank Chalk)

From 1970 to 1979, revolution brought civil war and the radical rule of the Khmer Rouge (KR) communists to

Cambodia. This thesis uses interviews with Khmer Rouge female cadres, KR documents and relevant secondary sources to evaluate the KR's policy on women during this period. The author contends that this policy represented a literal interpretation of Frederick Engels's theories on women and the family, as the Khmer Rouge attempted to sever the bonds of the Cambodian family. This study also compares the Khmer Rouge's approaches to women's issues and the recruitment of women, with those of twentieth century revolutionary movements in China, Vietnam and North Korea. This comparison reveals that the Khmer Rouge's women's programme lacked the development, sophistication and organization of these other movements and failed to attract women to its revolutionary cause. Four interconnected factors are specified for this failure on the part of the Khmer Rouge: 1) poor recruitment strategies; 2) the forced break up of families; 3) ineffective indoctrination of female recruits; 4) and a total failure to formulate an effective role for women in the revolution. ■

Congratulations and best wishes to Alexandra Guerson de Oliveira, one of our outstanding undergraduate students

Alexandra will be graduating this spring with a B.A. Honours in History. During her time in our Department, Alexandra was an active member of Students in History at Concordia (SHAC), serving as its President this past year and as founding editor of its newsletter, *Acta Historiae*. She has been awarded the O'Connor/O'Hearn Award, presented annually by the History Department to a student demonstrating a balance of academic excellence and contributions to university life, and the David Fox Memorial Prize for the best Honours Essay.

Alexandra, who already has a law degree from her native Brazil, will be going in September to the University of Toronto to begin her Ph.D., where she will focus on a study of Christian-Muslim-Jewish relations in medieval Iberia, more specifically on the pogroms of 1391. She has been awarded a full scholarship at the University of Toronto (\$17,700 per annum for five years) in addition to an Ontario Graduate Scholarship in the amount of \$15,000 over three terms and the FQRSC (former FCAR) from Quebec in the amount of \$30,000 over six terms.

All we can say is "WOW!"



History Department
1455 deMaisonneuve W.
Montreal, QC H3G 1M8
Tel: 514-848-2435
Fax: 514-848-4538
E-mail:
history@alcor.concordia.ca
http://artsandscience/
concordia.ca/history/